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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2002-319313

(43)Date of publication of application: 31.10.2002

(51)Int.CI.

F21V 23/00

F21V 13/12

G03B 21/14

H01J 61/88

// F21Y101:00

(21)Application number: 2001-124051 (71)Applicant: OSRAM-MELCO LTD

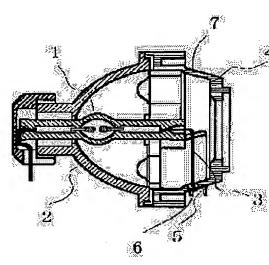
(22)Date of filing:

23.04.2001

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KANO MASAO

(54) DISCHARGE LAMP WITH REFLECTING MIRROR



(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent the loss of the reflecting amount of light radiation 4 caused by no reflection of light in a part of a hole perforated in a reflecting mirror for reflecting light radiation from an arc tube and radiating in front, in order to install a terminal part to which one of lead in wires of both end parts of the arc tube of a discharge lamp with a reflecting mirror is connected.

SOLUTION: A front cover 4 in which a terminal part 5 for connecting the lead in wire 3 is fit to the tip of the reflecting mirror is installed. Thereby, perforation of the hole in the reflecting mirror 2 is made unnecessary, and the loss of

the reflecting amount of light radiation is prevented unlike the conventional lamp.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the discharge lamp with a reflecting mirror which is equipped with the arc tube which has lead-in wire, the reflecting mirror which reflects the beam of light by which outgoing radiation was carried out from the above-mentioned arc tube, and covering attached in the above-mentioned reflecting mirror, and is characterized by the above-mentioned covering having the terminal area which connects the lead-in wire of the above-mentioned arc tube.

[Claim 2] It is the discharge lamp with a reflecting mirror according to claim 1 which the abovementioned covering has a tubed drum section, and is characterized by preparing the abovementioned terminal area in the tubed drum section.

[Claim 3] The above-mentioned terminal area is a discharge lamp with a reflecting mirror according to claim 2 characterized by being prepared in the location where the die length of lead-in wire becomes the shortest.

[Claim 4] The above-mentioned terminal area is a discharge lamp with a reflecting mirror according to claim 2 characterized by being prepared in the junction edge with the reflecting mirror of a tubed drum section.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the discharge lamp with a reflecting mirror used for example, for the light source for projectors. Specifically in a discharge lamp with a reflecting mirror, it attaches in the front cover which attached one of the lead-in wire of arc tube both ends in the point of a reflecting mirror.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The structure of the conventional discharge lamp with a reflecting mirror is shown in drawing 4 R> 4. An arc tube 1 is located in the interior of a reflecting mirror 2, and one lead-in wire 3 is connected to the terminal area 5 prepared in the reflecting mirror 2 among the lead-in wire of the both ends of an arc tube 1. In order to form a terminal area 5, the hole 6 is made in the reflecting mirror 2 as shown in drawing 5. A reflecting mirror 2 reflects the luminous radiation from an arc tube 1, and although the duty made to emit to a front face is carried out, as the dotted line of drawing 3 shows, since light is not reflected, it causes [of the amount of reflection of luminous radiation] loss in the part of the hole 6. Moreover, since it fixed with a glass reflecting mirror 2, a glass rivet, etc., the terminal area 5 had the case where a reflecting mirror 2 was damaged, in installation of a terminal area 5.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention aims at offering the structure of improving loss of the amount of reflection of the luminous radiation by the terminal area of a reflecting mirror. [0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The discharge lamp with a reflecting mirror concerning this invention is equipped with the arc tube which has lead-in wire, the reflecting mirror which reflects the beam of light by which outgoing radiation was carried out from the above-mentioned arc tube, and covering attached in the above-mentioned reflecting mirror, and the above-mentioned covering is characterized by having the terminal area which connects the lead-in wire of the above-mentioned arc tube.

[0005] The above-mentioned covering has a tubed drum section, and the above-mentioned terminal area is characterized by being prepared in the tubed drum section.

[0006] The above-mentioned terminal area is characterized by being prepared in the location where the die length of lead-in wire becomes the shortest.

[0007] The above-mentioned terminal area is characterized by being prepared in the junction edge with the reflecting mirror of a tubed drum section.
[0008]

[Embodiment of the Invention] gestalt 1. of operation -- the structure of the lamp concerning the gestalt of this operation is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. The terminal area 5 of lead-in wire 3 is formed in the front cover 4 attached at the tip of a reflecting mirror 2. Thereby, a hole 6 is not made in a reflecting mirror 2, and loss of the amount of reflection of luminous radiation like before is lost to it. [0009] The front cover 4 has the tubed drum section 7. Here, tubed may be tubing-like, and as long as the optical path which passes light is formed in the interior, the thing of what kind of configuration is sufficient as it. The light reflected by the reflecting mirror 2 passes through the interior of the tubed drum section 7, and is emitted to a front face. Since it has come out in the

direction of a front face rather than the reflecting mirror 2, the tip of an arc tube 1 has protected the tip of an arc tube 1 by the tubed drum section 7. The front cover 4 may have wrap transparence covering or a lens for the front face of the tubed drum section 7 further. The inside of the tubed drum section 7 is not a field for reflecting light. That is, the inside of the tubed drum section 7 has not contributed to reflection. Then, even if it makes a hole in the tubed drum section 7, the hole does not cause [of the amount of reflection of a light reflex] loss. Moreover, since the tubed drum section 7 can be made from not glass but plastics, a metal, an alloy, and a ceramic, punching processing is also easy the drum section and immobilization of the terminal area 5 by the rivet is also easy for it. Moreover, the hole site of the tubed drum section 7 is made into the same location as the tip of an arc tube 1. That is, lead-in wire 3 is bent at a right angle (or abbreviation right angle) from the edge of an arc tube 1, and it connects with a terminal area 5. Since it has come out in the direction of a front face rather than the reflecting mirror 2, like before, the tip of an arc tube 1 can return lead-in wire 3 to a reflecting mirror 2, and it can shorten the die length of lead-in wire 3 rather than it connects with the terminal area 5 of a reflecting mirror 2. That is, the die length of lead-in wire 3 is made to the shortest. By shortening the die length of lead-in wire 3, loss of the amount of reflection by lead-in wire 3 can be lessened.

[0010] The gestalt 2. terminal area 5 of operation may be formed in a junction edge with the reflecting mirror 2 of the tubed drum section 7. <u>Drawing 3</u> shows the case where notching 9 is formed in the junction edge 8 with the reflecting mirror 2 of the tubed drum section 7. The notching 9 which attaches a terminal area 5 in this notching 9, and connects lead-in wire 3 is the substitute of a hole 6, and notching 9 has the advantage which is easy to process it rather than a hole 6. [0011]

[Effect of the Invention] If loss of the amount of reflection of light with the conventional approach or the approach of invention to cut is compared using loss of the amount of reflection of the conventional light as 100%, it will become like <u>drawing 2</u>, for example. As an example, loss is improved 5%. Moreover, breakage of the reflecting mirror in the installation of a terminal area 5 which had become a problem with the conventional structure is also solved.

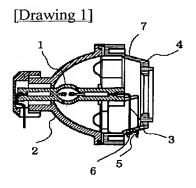
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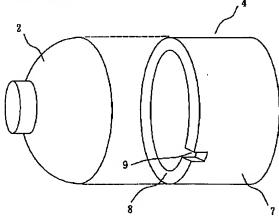
DRAWINGS

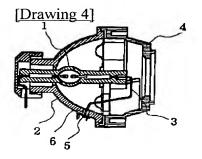


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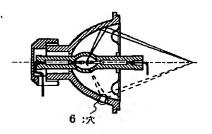
	損失の比率 (%)	
従来の方法	100	
かかる発明の方法	9 5	







[Drawing 5]



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(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2002-319313 (P2002-319313A)

(43)公開日 平成14年10月31日(2002.10.31)

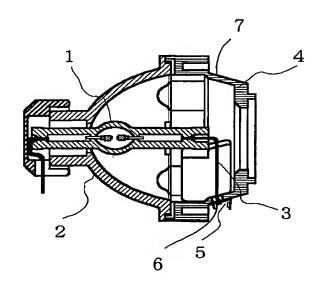
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		審査請求 未請求	請求項の数4 OL	(全 3 頁)	
(21)出願番号	特願2001-124051(P2001-124051)	(71)出願人 5910156	顧人 591015625		
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(54) 【発明の名称】 反射鏡付放電ランプ

(57)【要約】

【課題】 反射鏡付放電ランプの発光管の両端部の導入線のうち、1つは反射鏡に設けられた端子部に接続される。端子部を設けるため、反射鏡に穴があけられる。反射鏡は発光管からの光放射を反射させ、前面に放射される役目をするが、その穴の部分では光が反射されないため、光放射の反射量の損失の原因となる。

【解決手段】 導入線3を接続する端子部5を反射鏡2の先端に取り付けた前面カバー4に設ける。これにより、反射鏡2に穴をあけることはなく、従来のような光反射の反射量の損失がなくなる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 導入線を有する発光管と、

上記発光管から出射された光線を反射する反射鏡と、 上記反射鏡に取り付けられたカバーとを備え、

上記カバーは、

上記発光管の導入線を接続する端子部を有することを特 徴とする反射鏡付放電ランプ。

【請求項2】 上記カバーは、筒状胴部を有し、

上記端子部は、筒状胴部に設けられていることを特徴と する請求項1記載の反射鏡付放電ランプ。

【請求項3】 上記端子部は、導入線の長さが最短になる位置に設けられていることを特徴とする請求項2記載の反射鏡付放電ランプ。

【請求項4】 上記端子部は、筒状胴部の反射鏡との接 合端部に設けられていることを特徴とする請求項2記載 の反射鏡付放電ランプ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、例えば、プロジェクタ用光源に使用する反射鏡付放電ランプに関するものである。具体的には、反射鏡付放電ランプにおいて、発光管両端部の導入線の1つを、反射鏡の先端部に取り付けた前面カバーに取り付けるものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来の反射鏡付き放電ランプの構造を図4に示す。発光管1は、反射鏡2の内部に位置し、発光管1の両端部の導入線のうち1つの導入線3は、反射鏡2に設けられた端子部5に接続されている。端子部5を設けるため、図5に示すように、反射鏡2に穴6があけられている。反射鏡2は、発光管1からの光放射を反射させ、前面に放射させる役目をするが、図3の点線で示すように、その穴6の部分では光が反射されないため、光放射の反射量の損失の原因となっている。また、端子部5は、ガラス製の反射鏡2とリベット等により固定するため、端子部5の取り付けにおいて、反射鏡2が破損する場合があった。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】この発明は、反射鏡の 端子部による光放射の反射量の損失を改善する構造を提 供することを目的としている。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明に係る反射鏡付 放電ランプは、導入線を有する発光管と、上記発光管か ら出射された光線を反射する反射鏡と、上記反射鏡に取 り付けられたカバーとを備え、上記カバーは、上記発光 管の導入線を接続する端子部を有することを特徴とす る。

【 O O O 5 】上記カバーは、筒状胴部を有し、上記端子 部は、筒状胴部に設けられていることを特徴とする。

【0006】上記端子部は、導入線の長さが最短になる

位置に設けられていることを特徴とする。

【 O O O 7 】上記端子部は、筒状胴部の反射鏡との接合端部に設けられていることを特徴とする。

[0008]

【発明の実施の形態】実施の形態 1. この実施の形態に 係るランプの構造を図1に示す。導入線3の端子部5 を、反射鏡2の先端に取り付けた前面カバー4に設け る。これにより、反射鏡2には、穴6をあけることはな く、従来のような光放射の反射量の損失がなくなる。 【0009】前面カバー4は、筒状胴部7を有してい る。ここで、筒状とは管状のことであり、内部に光を通 過させる光路が形成されるものであれば、どのような形 状のものでもよい。反射鏡2により反射された光は、筒 状胴部7の内部を通過して前面に放射される。発光管1 の先端は、反射鏡2よりも前面方向に出ているため、筒 状胴部7により発光管1の先端を保護している。前面カ バー4は、更に、筒状胴部7の前面を覆う透明カバー又 はレンズを有していてもよい。筒状胴部7の内面は、光 を反射するための面ではない。つまり、筒状胴部7の内 面は、反射に寄与していない。そこで、筒状胴部フに穴 をあけても、その穴が光反射の反射量の損失の原因とな ることはない。また、筒状胴部フは、ガラス製ではな く、プラスチック、金属、合金、セラミックで作ること ができるため、穴あけ加工も容易であるし、リベットに よる端子部5の固定も容易である。また、筒状胴部7の 穴の位置は、発光管1の先端と同じ位置にする。即ち、 導入線3を発光管1の端部から直角に(又は略直角)に 曲げて端子部5に接続する。発光管1の先端は、反射鏡 2よりも前面方向に出ているため、従来のように、導入 線3を反射鏡2へ戻して反射鏡2の端子部5へ接続する よりも、導入線3の長さを短くすることができる。即 ち、導入線3の長さを最短にできる。導入線3の長さを 短くすることで、導入線3による反射量の損失を少なく することができる。

【 O O 1 O 】 実施の形態 2. 端子部5を筒状胴部7の反射鏡2との接合端部に設けてもよい。図3は、筒状胴部7の反射鏡2との接合端部8に切り欠き9を設けた場合を示している。この切り欠き9に端子部5を取り付けて導入線3を接続する切り欠き9は、穴6の代わりであり、切り欠き9は、穴6よりも加工しやすい利点がある

[0011]

【発明の効果】従来の光の反射量の損失を100%として、従来の方法とかかる発明の方法との光の反射量の損失を比較すると、例えば、図2のようになる。一例として、損失が5%改善される。また、従来の構造で問題となっていた端子部5の取り付けにおける反射鏡の破損も解決される。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 実施の形態1の反射鏡付放電ランプを示す

図。

【図2】 実施の形態1の反射鏡付放電ランプの結果を示す図。

【図3】 実施の形態2の反射鏡2と実施の形態4の筒 状胴部7とを示す図。

【図4】 従来の反射鏡付放電ランプを示す図。

【図5】 従来の反射鏡付放電ランプの反射鏡2を示す 図。

【符号の説明】

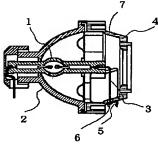
1 発光管、2 反射鏡、3 導入線、4 前面カバ

一、5 端子部、6 穴、7 筒状胴部。

[図1]

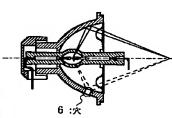
担失の比率 (%) 従来の方法 100

【図2】



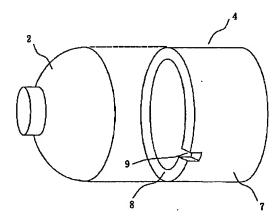
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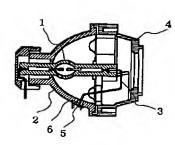
かかる発明の方法



【図5】

【図3】





【図4】

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